SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

OF

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

Notice of Acceptance of Complete Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 17th July, 1900.

COMPLETE specifications relating to the under-mentioned applications for Letters Patent have been accepted, and are open to public inspection at this office. Any person may, at any time within two months from the date of this *Gazette*, give me notice in writing of opposition to the grant of any such patent. Such notice must set forth the particular grounds of objection, and be in duplicate. A fee of 10s. is payable thereon.

No. 12011.—22nd September, 1899.—JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER, of Whangarei Heads, Auckland, New Zealand, Ship-engineer. Improvements in detonators.*

Claims.—(1.) In a detonator, a well or recess in the bottom of the cap to hold the nitro-glycerine, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a detonator, a rubber bag or covering to envelope and protect the cap from concussion, to hold the fuse when inserted, and to prevent the passage of any water thereinto. (3.) The improvements in detonators consisting of parts constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as set forth and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12048.—4th October, 1899.—CHARLES CORNELIUS PALTRIDGE, of Cheltenham Street, Malvern, South Australia, Civil Servant. An improved process for treating paper whereby it is rendered fit for receiving press-copy impressions without necessitating the subsequent application of moisture thereto.*

Claim.—The specified improved process for treating paper consisting in the application thereto of turpentine and glycerine, or equivalents thereof, substantially as described, whereby the paper is rendered fit for receiving press-copy impressions without necessitating the subsequent application of water thereto.

(Specification, 3s. 3d.)

No. 12067.—6th October, 1899.—ALEXANDER MEARNS RUST, of Whangarei Heads, New Zealand, School-teacher. Improved apparatus for regulating and controlling marine engines.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for regulating and controlling marine engines, a weight pivotally supported in the manner of a pendulum arranged to swing with the longitudinal pitching motion of the vessel, with means whereby the vibration of said weight is used to actuate a valve controlling the supply of steam to the engines, substantially as specified and illustrated. (2.) In apparatus for the purpose described, a weight supported upon a pendulum-rod pivoted upon a pin adjustable in a quadrant bracket, a tooth quadrant upon the pendulum-rod engaging a pinion upon a sleeve which carries a spur-wheel gearing, with a pinion upon a spindle, and means whereby the revolution of said spindle actuates a screw operating a valve controlling the supply of steam to the engines, substantially as specified and illustrated. (3). In apparatus for the purpose described, a weight supported upon a pendulum-rod pivoted upon a pin adjustable in a quadrant bracket, a tooth quadrant upon the pendulum-rod engaging a pinion upon a sleeve which carries a spur-wheel gearing, with a pinion upon a spindle revolving in a cross-head, a screwed valve-rod engaging in the internally screwed hollow end of said spindle, and a valve upon such valve-rod controlling the passage of steam to the engines substantially as, and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (4.) In apparatus for regulating and controlling marine engines, a weight pivotally supported in the manner of a pendulum arranged to swing with the longitudinal pitching motion of the vessel, means whereby the vibration of said weight is used to actuate a valve controlling the supply of steam to the engines, and arc-shaped guides for preventing the transverse motion of the weight, substantially as specified and illustrated. (5.) In apparatus for regulating and controlling marine engines, a weight pivotally supported in the manner of a pendulum arranged to swing with the longitudinal pitching motion of the vessel, means whereby the vibration of said weight is used to actuate a valve controlling the supply of steam to the engines, and means whereby said weight is permitted to vibrate within predetermined limits

ERRATUM.—In Supplement to *Gazette*, No. 59, of the 5th July, 1900, under heading "Letters Patent void," *for* "No. 8283" *read* "No. 8383."

without affecting the steam-controlling valve, substantially as specified and illustrated. (6.) The apparatus for regulating and controlling admission of steam to marine engines the essential feature of which consists of a weight suspended in the manner of a pendulum, with the combination and arrangement of parts substantially as specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 6s. 3d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12075.—12th October, 1899.—HERBERT STRAWBRIDGE, of Waihakeke, Wairarapa, New Zealand, Farmer. Codlinmoth and blight exterminator.*

Claim.—A compound or composition consisting of sulphur, lime, arsenic, soda, lamp-black, and water, compounded and combined substantially in the manner and in the proportions specified, and for the purposes described.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.)

No. 12082.—13th October, 1899.—WALTER MATTHEW ASHTON, of Westmere, Wanganui, New Zealand, Farmer. An improved device for holding sheep and the like.*

Claims.—(1.) A device for holding sheep and the like, comprising a loop for passing around the neck of the animal, and grippers for holding the hind legs of the same, substantially as set forth. (2.) A device for holding sheep and the like, comprising a loop for passing around the neck of the animal, grippers for holding the hind legs and depressions or kinks for retaining the fore legs of the same, substantially as set forth. (3.) The device for holding sheep and the like constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawings.

(Specification, 2s.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12094.—13th October, 1899.—EDWARD BARTLEY, of Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand, Architect. An improved angle-stud for securing scrim to walls of buildings.*

Claims.—(1.) The angle-stud having a recess within which to fit a fillet, with or without a groove in one of its inner corners to hold a rod or angle-piece, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) The fillet without a groove to fit into the recess in the angle-stud for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) The fillet with a groove in one of its inner corners to hold a rod or angle-piece, and to fit into the recess in the angle-stud for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In combination, the angle-stud having a recess, the fillet with or without a groove to fit into said recess, and the rod or angle-piece to fit into said groove, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 2s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12162.—10th November, 1899.—MCKAY SHOE-MACHINERY COMPANY, of Portland, Maine, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maine, and having its principal place of business at 76, Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America (assignees of William Henry Cuff, of Franklin Street, Braintree, Massachusetts aforesaid, Inventor). Improvements in jacks for nailing-and-slugging machines.*

Claims.—(1.) In a jack, a jack-spindle mounted upon a rocking-foot, and a rocker-bed to sustain said foot, substantially as described. (2.) A rocking-foot, and a jack-spindle pivotally mounted therein, and a rocker-bed to sustain said foot, substantially as described. (3.) A jack-spindle mounted upon a rocking-foot, having its under side shaped to present end portions lying in the arc of a circle, the middle portion of the foot being shaped to present a chord to said arc, and a rocker-bed to sustain said foot, substantially as described. (4.) A jack-spindle, and a rocking-foot carrying it, said foot presenting at its opposite ends blocks of teeth the crowns of which occupy a position in an arc of a circle, the central portion of said foot between said toothed portions presenting a surface occupying the position of a chord intersecting the arc occupied by the crowns of the teeth referred to, and a rocker-bed to sustain said rocking-foot, substantially as described. (5.) A jack-spindle having a foot toothed at its lower side, and a toothed bed shaped to sustain said foot and enable the top of said spindle to be moved in a substantially right line, substantially as described. (6.) A jack-spindle having a foot presenting the opposite ends of its lower side in an arc of a circle and provided with a slot, and a rocker-bed sustaining said foot and having side walls, and a bolt inserted through said side-walls and the slot of said foot, substantially as described. (7.) A jack-spindle bored and split at its lower end, a stud inserted in the bore of said jack-spindle, a clamping-device to clamp said stud in said foot, and a rocking-foot to sustain said stud loosely that it may tip therein, and a rocker-bed upon which said foot rests and is free to turn as the spindle is tipped to properly present the last and shoe in position for the shoe to receive nails or slugs, substantially as described. (8.) In a nailing-machine, a jack-spindle having an attached curved rocking-foot, and a bed on which the foot rests and tips, said spindle being movable transversely to the line of tipping movement of said foot on said bed, substantially as described. (9.) In a nailing-machine, a rocking-foot, a jack-spindle pivotally mounted on said foot, and a rocker-bed to sustain said foot, said spindle being movable to and fro about its pivot on the foot, the foot being free to rock on the bed in the direction of the length of the pivot of the jack-spindle, substantially as described. (10.) A jack-spindle, a foot upon which it is mounted, and a rocker-bed on which said foot is free to tip, and a last-pin and its holder carried by said spindle, and means to clamp and retain the last-pin holder in its adjusted position, substantially as described. (11.) A rocker-bed, a rocking-foot mounted thereon and carrying a jack-spindle provided with a tippable last-holding pin, and means to maintain said pin in any desired position, substantially as described. (12.) A rocker-bed, a rocking-foot mounted thereon and carrying a jack-spindle, a last-pin holder containing a last-pin, and means to adjust said pin that it may occupy one or another position, substantially as described. (13.) A jack-spindle, and a rocking-foot upon which it is pivotally mounted, and a rocker-bed to sustain said foot, and a last-pin having a shank, a last-pin holder pivotally mounted on said jack-spindle, and a locking-device co-operating with the shank of the last-pin to retain it in position in said holder, yet leave the pin free to be readily changed and to be rotated in said holder, substantially as described. (14.) In a machine of the class described, a rocker-bed, a rocking-foot thereon presenting a part of its under-side in the arc of a circle, and a part as a chord to said arc, combined with a jack-spindle having a tipping last-pin, substantially as described. (15.) In a machine of the class described, a jack-spindle mounted upon a rocking-foot having its under-side shaped to present end portions lying in the arc of a circle, the middle portion of the foot being shaped to present a chord to said arc, and a rocker-bed to sustain said foot, the lower curved side of said foot occupying the arc of a circle struck from the top of the heel end of the last carried by said spindle, substantially as described. (16.) A jack-spindle, and sustaining means therefor whereby the part of the spindle sustaining the last may be moved in a substantially horizontal plane throughout the driving of nails or slugs into the heel of the shoe on the last. (17.) A jack-spindle, and a last-pin holder pivoted thereon, and a device acting against the lower end of said holder, and means to adjust said device and cause it to take the strain put on the last-pin and its holder, relieving the pivot which sustains the holder. (18.) A jack-spindle, and a last-pin holder pivoted thereon and locked at its lower end and provided with a last-pin, and an adjusting-device to engage the teeth of said holder, means to sustain said adjusting-device, and means to adjust said sustaining-means to insure proper engagement of the adjusting-device with the last-pin holder. (19.) A jack having a rocker-foot with a portion of its face formed in an arc of a circle, and having an adjustable last-pin which may be put and maintained in any desired position. (20.) A jack having a rocker-foot with a portion of its face formed in an arc of a circle, and provided with rigid yet adjustable means to sustain a last. (21.) A jack having a rocker-foot substantially as described, whereby as the jack is tipped its rigidly held upper end may be maintained in substantially the same horizontal plane. (22.) In a jack, a last-pin, a holder therefor having worm-teeth and a worm-screw in engagement therewith, to change the position of said holder and pin.

(Specification, 17s.; drawings, 16s.)

No. 12206.—28th November, 1899.—JOHN KING, of Invercargill, New Zealand, Machine Expert. An improved spark arrester and extinguisher.*

Claims.—(1.) The combination with a chimney of a sheet-metal spiral fixed within said chimney substantially as and for the purposes specified and illustrated. (2.) The improved apparatus for arresting or extinguishing sparks consisting of parts constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12377.—12th February, 1900.—CHARLES JOSEPH COOZE, of Carterton, New Zealand, Carriage-trimmer. Improvements in apparatus for generating acetylene and similar gases.*

Claims.—(1.) In apparatus for generating gas as described, in combination, a gasholder, a water-tank raised above the gasholder and communicating with the same, and a carbide-holder and trays communicating with the gas-

holder, substantially as set forth. (2.) In apparatus for generating gas, as described, in combination, a gasholder, a water-tank raised above the gasholder, and communicating with the same, carbide-holders communicating with the gas-holder by pipes at different heights, and trays in the carbide-holders, substantially as set forth. (3.) In apparatus for generating gas as described, in combination, a gasholder, a water-tank and gas-purifier raised above the gasholder and communicating with the same, carbide-holders communicating with the gasholder by pipes at different heights, and trays in the carbide-holders, substantially as set forth. (4.) In apparatus for generating gas as described, in combination, a gasholder, a water-tank and gas-purifier raised above the gasholder and communicating with the same, carbide-holders communicating with the gasholder by pipes at different heights, jackets and trays in the carbide-holders, substantially as set forth. (5.) In apparatus for generating gas as described, a carbide-holder closed by a gas-tight lid, a jacket in the carbide-holder, a tube on the side of the jacket open at the top and communicating at the bottom with the interior of the jacket, and means inside the jacket for supporting the carbide, substantially as set forth. (6.) In apparatus for generating gas as described, a carbide-holder closed by a gas-tight lid, a jacket in the carbide-holder, a tube on the side of the jacket open at the top and communicating at the bottom with the interior of the jacket, and perforated trays inside the jacket mounted by means of sockets on a rod fixed to the lowest tray, substantially as set forth. (7.) An apparatus for generating gas as described, in combination, a gasholder, a water-tank and gas-purifier raised above the gasholder and communicating with the same, carbide-holders closed by a gas-tight lid, tubes connecting the gas-holder with the carbide-holders, and provided with perforated extension pipes, trays inside the gasholder, and gauges outside the holder to indicate the height of the water in the interior of the same, substantially as set forth. (8.) An apparatus for generating gas as described, in combination, a gasholder, a water-tank and gas-purifier raised above the gas-holder and communicating with the same, carbide-holders communicating with the gasholder by pipes at different heights, an air-cock near the top of the gasholder, draw-off cocks at the bottom of the carbide-holders, and a tell-tale to show the height of water in the water-tank, substantially as set forth. (9.) The combination and arrangement of parts comprising my apparatus for generating gas, substantially as and for the purposes set forth, and illustrated on the drawing.

(Specification, 9s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12508.—6th April, 1900.—EMILY BASSTIAN, of Invercargill, New Zealand, *Housewife*. An invention for emptying washing-boilers, tubs, &c.*

Claims.—(1.) The described apparatus for emptying laundry boilers and the like comprising a bent tube, or metal tube inserted into one end of the said tube, and a retaining-valve in the end of the metal tube, substantially as set forth. (2.) An apparatus for emptying laundry boilers and the like consisting of a flexible tube, a metal tube inserted into one end of the said tube, a retaining-valve and cage in the metal tube, and a ferrule and stopper in the other end of the flexible tube, substantially as set forth. (3.) The described combination and arrangement of parts comprising my improvements in apparatus for emptying laundry boilers and the like, substantially as set forth, and illustrated on the drawings.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12510.—7th April, 1900.—CARL KUNZELMANN, of 4, Schulhausstrasse, Sackingen, Baden, Germany, Mechanic. An improved safety lock.

Claims.—(1.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like having several bolts operating in different directions, and which are dependent on each other, so that after the disengagement of various safety devices by the operation of an organ provided on one of the bolts the catch of the lock is engaged with the operating organs of the other bolts so that the catch can be drawn back by the handle and other devices for operating the other bolts. (2.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like having a bolt 50 operated by a key and a bolt 51 operated by a rotary or other handle which are connected to and dependent on each other, so that when the safety device of the rotary handle 3 has been disengaged in the manner of Bramah locks, and the key-hole in the door 1 has been set free by the handle 3, and the key after the setting-free of the key-hole of the casing 2 has effected the disengagement of the safety devices of the tumblers and bolts 50 by the pins A, B, the pressure of the bit of the key on a lever 88 hinged to the bolt 50 engages a movable piece 99 of the catch 90 by mechanism operated by the rotary handle 3, so that by turning the latter the withdrawal of the catch 90 can be effected when the bolts 50, 51, have been unlocked. (3.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like, as claimed in claim 1, having a bolt 26 attached in the casing 23 on the rotary piece, and adapted to be acted on by a cam 30 fixed to the shaft 16 of the rotary handle 3, in order to engage in the recesses 27 of the shaft 22 of the device 21 to hold the latter in the position for closing the key-hole, so that when the bolt 26 is disengaged the spring 25 arranged in the shaft of the device 21 effects the removal of the latter from the key-hole. (4.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like, as claimed in claim 1, having a plate 24 carried in the casing 23, and closing the key-hole 39 of the lock-casing, which plate 24 is operated, after a spring 41 has been disengaged therefrom, in such a manner that the key-hole 39 in the lock-casing to allow of the insertion of the key, a pin 45 in the plate 24 securing the mechanism in the final position. (5.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like, as claimed in claim 1, having a sleeve 31 fixed to the shaft of the rotary handle, and having at its lower side two pins 95 arranged concentrically, which engage in recesses of the parts of the bolt 51 placed against each other arranged oppositely to each other, the recesses 96 of one part commencing where the recesses 96 of the lower part end, so that when the rotary handle is rotated the parts of the bolt 51 diverge or converge. (6.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like, as claimed in claim 1, having a double lever 88 hinged to the bolt 50 and adapted to be acted on at its end by the key, the other end turning a piece 99 movable in the catch 90 in such a manner that when the handle 3, and with it the sleeve 31, are turned, a projection 100 provided between flanges 93, 94, bears against pin 105 of the piece 99 to effect the withdrawal of the catch 90. (7.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like, as claimed in claim 1, having a disc 74 with a bevelled edge carrying the guiding-pin 73, and arranged in the plate 70, on which are so arranged the safety devices for the tumblers and bolts 51 so that the pin B entering through the hole 75 of the plate 74 allows a movement of the lever 64 and the safety device 66 of the tumblers 49 and the operation of the safety devices 85 of the bolt. (8.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like, as claimed in claims 1 and 6, having an arm 76 fixed to the disc 74, which arm when rotated operates a safety lever 85 subjected to spring pressure, so that one end of the lever sets free the bolt 51. (9.) A safety lock for safes, strong-rooms, and the like, as claimed in claim 1, having a safety device of the Bramah class for the rotary handle of the lock, in which discs are arranged on a sleeve 4, having a flange 5, and serving as guide for the shaft 5, and supporting the rotary handle by the arrangement of a bolt 19 guided in the flange 5, and engaging in a circular groove 18 of the shaft.

(Specification, 18s.; drawings, £2 2s.)

No. 12556.—18th April, 1900.—THOMAS WILLIAM ALLEN, of Otapiri Gorge, New Zealand, Farmer. A combined tailer, cutter and castrator, and ear-marker, for sheep and the like.

Claims.—(1.) In a combined instrument for tailing, castrating, and ear-marking sheep or the like, the combination of blades preferably removable and adjustable, and working as scissor-blades, such as A, A^1, with a castrating-appliance such as B, C, and an ear-punch such as D, the whole contained in or as part of a frame such as B, B, and kept open ready for use by any spring such as G, all substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes indicated. (2.) In combination, a frame B, B, hinged on adjustable pin and nut such as E, carrying a castrating-pliers such as C, C, a punch for marking such as D, and scissor-blades for tailing and pouch-cutting such as A, A^1, all substantially as set forth.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12596.—9th May, 1900.—ROBERT CALDWELL, of Mount Roskill, Auckland, New Zealand, Engineer. A probe instrument for rendering easier the milking of cows and other female animals.*

Claims.—(1.) In a probe instrument as described, the probe having two or more slots in it with a shoulder fixed beneath slots, and knife-blades suitably held within said probe opposite to said slots, and means for operating said knife-blades, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (2.) In a probe instrument as described, the shoulder fixed beneath slots in the probe, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (3.) In a probe instrument as described, the knife-blades suitably held within the probe opposite to the slots, and just above the shoulder, with means for operating said knife-blades, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (4.) In a probe instrument as described, in combination, the probe having two or more slots, the shoulder fixed beneath slots, the cylinder connected to shoulder and operating inside of said cylinder, and probe knife-blades on upper ends of said knives ad-

justed to thrust out and in of slots and probe, jacket fitting over said cylinder, carrying shoulder and pin, said pin working in slots in cylinder, and hole between knives and handle, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated. (5.) In a probe instrument as described, in combination, the probe having two or more slots, the shoulder fixed beneath slots, the rod connected to probe, said rod having slots inside, knives fitted into said rod and side slots, blades on upper ends of said knives adjusted to thrust out and in of slots in probe, lower shoulder connected to handle fitting over said rod, lower ends of knives projecting through slits in said lower shoulder, and held in position by rivets, spiral spring below handle fitting over rod, and button to keep same in place, all for the purpose set forth, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12667.—8th June, 1900.—CHARLES BEDE TREFLE, of Temora, New South Wales, Farmer. Equaliser for yoking any number of horses abreast.

Claim.—A bar, with sheaves inserted in or attached to same, and an endless rope or chain running on said sheaves and through pulleys attached to swinglebars, to which traces from horses are hitched, as specified, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12752.—2nd July, 1900.—HOLMES SAMUEL CHIPMAN, of 54, Margaret Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Merchant. Improvements in certain descriptions of oil lamp burners.

Claims.—(1.) In lamps of the description set forth, the combination with the wick-raiser tube, and devices for raising and lowering said wick-tube, of adjustable devices for regulating and controlling the extent of the vertical movement of said wick tube or lifter, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In lamps of the description set forth, the combination and arrangement with an inner tube or lifter, such as B, of a bent rod such as E, with its upper end screwed, and forming a rack such as E1, passing through a chamber such as F, and through a stop-piece such as H2, and having a nut thereon such as E2, of a milled head such as G3, and pinion such as G1 gearing in said rack on said screwed rod E1, as and for the purposes substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawing.

(Specification, 3s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12753.—2nd July, 1900.—LARS CHRISTIAN NIELSEN, of Fredriksberg, near Copenhagen, Denmark, Constructor. Improvements in burners for oil-lamps having incandescing mantles.

Claims.—In burners of oil-lamps of the class in which incandescent mantles are employed, and to which the atmospheric air is conducted in an upward direction, partly in the interior of the wick-tube and partly outside and round the same: (1.) The arrangement inside the wick-tube of a generator *a* of oil-vapours, such generator taking the shape of a reversed cup, and being placed directly above the burning surface of the wick, and underneath the flame, in combination with a ring *d* provided with channels, also arranged inside the said tube, by means of which arrangement all the air ascending inside the wick-tube is collected into one resulting internal current of air. (2.) The arrangement of a ring *i* provided with channels and attached to the outer side of the wick-tube, in combination with an inclined surface *k*, placed directly over the said channels, by means of which arrangement all the air ascending outside the said tube is collected into an external current of air, this latter current, together with that inside the wick-tube, enclosing the oil-vapours of the wick, thus allowing them to be intimately mixed with the air, the external current of air being conducted into the hollow space inside the incandescent mantle, where the combustion proper takes place. (3.) The improved burner constructed substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 5s. 9d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12754.—2nd July, 1900.—SVEN PETTER AXEL ANDERSSON, of Backasandsgard, Odeshog, Sweden, Engineer. Improvements in centrifugal churns.

Claims.—(1.) A centrifugal churn having a grating consisting of a number of thin and broad knives or blades placed side by side comparatively close together, and occupying such a position that, viewing the knife-blade in cross-section, it runs concentric or nearly concentric with the direction in which the body of the cream rotates, for the purpose of causing the cream to pass in thin layers between the knives or blades, substantially as set forth. (2.) In a centrifugal churn, as firstly claimed, the arrangement of the knives or blades to diverge somewhat from one another, for the purpose of causing the cream entering between the edges of the most closely situated knives to be spread as it passes between the knives or blades, and, owing to the varying inclination of the latter, creating a sliding motion of the cream-layers with reference to one another, substantially as set forth. (3.) In a centrifugal churn as firstly claimed, the arrangement of the knives or blades so as to be inclined somewhat to the radius of the container, in such a manner that they direct the body of cream passing inward towards the centre of the container. (4.) In a centrifugal churn as firstly claimed, constructing the entire grating, which is slightly warped, so that it is inclined to the plane defined by the axis of rotation of the container, substantially as set forth. (5.) In a centrifugal churn as firstly claimed, the employment of knives or blades which are slightly warped, substantially as set forth. (6.) The construction of churn substantially as described, and shown on the drawing.

(Specification, 4s. 6d.; drawings, 5s. 6d.)

No. 12757.—3rd July, 1900.—WALTER ANDREWS, of Andrews and Manthel, Tory Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Engineers, &c. An improved double-seated silent ball cock.

Description.—An improved double-seated silent ball cock for filling cisterns and suchlike vessels. The ball cock complete is fixed to a water-pipe in the ordinary way, and is kept shut by a valve A, controlled by a ball float J, attached to the end of a lever B. When the cistern or vessel in which it overhangs is emptied, the lever B drops (as in drawing), and the circular piece C, which is contained in a slot in the valve-spindle D, D, and which is also part of the lever B, draws the valve away from the valve-inlet E. In thus opening the back part of the valve F, F, comes in contact with another valve-seat G, G, and so effectively prevents the water oozing out all round the valve-spindle D, D. The water is thus compelled down the only outlet for it, marked H.

Claim.—An improved double-seated silent ball cock, which has a back valve and seat, substantially as described, and shown on drawings.

(Specification, 1s. 3d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12760.—5th July, 1900.—FRASER AND CHALMERS, LIMITED, of 43, Threadneedle Street, London, England, Engineers and Manufacturers (assignees of Johann Stumpf, of 27, Rankestrasse, Berlin, Germany, Engineer). Improvements in pumps.

Claims.—(1.) In a pump, the arrangement of piston and liquid-containing chamber in the pump-casing, substantially as and for the purpose described. (2.) In a pump, the arrangement of liquid-containing chamber and piston, said chamber having suction- and delivery-valves in same, and operating substantially as and for the purpose described. (3.) In a pump, the arrangement of casing, liquid-containing chamber, suction- and delivery-valves, and piston, substantially as described and illustrated.

(Specification, 4s.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12761.—5th July, 1900.—ANTONIN GERMOT, of 22, Avenue de Courbevoie, Asnieres, near Paris, France, Civil Engineer. Improvements relating to the treatment of lead-ores for obtaining metallic lead.

Claims.—(1.) A process for treating lead-ores for obtaining metallic lead therefrom, consisting in passing air through a mass of molten sulphide of lead containing silver and other metals, in collecting without contact of external air the fumes of sulphide of lead which separate from the mass, and in introducing the said fumes after condensation thereof into another mass of lead or of lead and sulphide of lead containing no silver or other metals, through which mass a current of air is blown, substantially as described. (2.) The modification of the process defined in the first claim, the said modification consisting in causing the fumes of sulphide of lead separated from the molten mass by the blowing of air therethrough to fall back direct into the said molten mass, substantially as described.

(Specification, 3s.)

No. 12762.—5th July, 1900.—JOHN SMITH AND SONS, LIMITED, of Field Head Mills, Bradford, York, England, Worsted-spinners, and WALTER LEACH, of Field Head Mills, Bradford aforesaid, Technical Chemist. Improvements in the treatment of the wash-liquors from wool and other animal fibre to recover the grease and potash therefrom.

Claims.—(1.) The process for treating wash-liquors from wool and other animal fibres to purify it and recover valuable products therefrom which consists in concentrating the liquor to a density that the fatty matter and the solution can be mechanically separated, separating the fat and other liquor mechanically, and subsequently purifying these to obtain lanoline and potash, substantially as described. (2.) The process for treating wash-liquor from wool and other animal fibres to purify it and recover valuable products therefrom consisting in concentrating the liquor to a density that the fatty matter can be separated by mechanical means, separating the fat and other liquor mechanically in a centrifugal machine, and purifying the fat obtained therefrom, further concentrating the liquor to a pasty consistency, and then calcining it to remove organic matter, substantially as described. (3.) The process for treating wash-liquor from wool and other animal fibres substantially as and for the purpose described and shown.

(Specification, 4s. 9d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12763.—5th July, 1900.—THE AMERICAN CIGAR MACHINERY COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and having its principal place of business at Sharon, Litchfield County, State of Connecticut, United States of America (assignees of Oluf Tyberg, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, Rufus Lenoir Patterson, of Manhattan, New York aforesaid, Mechanical Engineer, and George Arents, jun., of Manhattan aforesaid, Manager). Improvements in cigar-machines.

Description.—This invention relates to improvements in cigar-making machinery. In cigar-machines in which the wrapper is automatically fed to the wrapping-mechanism the relative movement between the wrapping-mechanism and the holding and supporting device for the wrapper should be such that the wrapper is not only fed to the cigar-bunch, but is smoothly and evenly wound thereupon and in a stretched condition. This invention has in view to improve automatic cigar-making machinery by giving to the wrapper-support or the wrapping-mechanism, or both, a certain movement or movements during the wrapping-operation, which will effect the smooth and even winding of the wrapper on the cigar-bunch. In the improved machine, the wrapper is held upon the support preferably by suction, although the invention extends to other forms of holding-means, and the wrapper-support is given a movement toward the wrapping-mechanism in order to deliver the wrapper. In the specification hereunto appended, this movement is referred to as the "approaching" movement, and in the preferred constructions it continues during the wrapping-operation. While in the several forms of machines shown as illustrating the invention this approaching movement is given to the wrapper-support, the invention extends to machines in which this approaching movement may be produced by moving the wrapping-mechanism. To smoothly wind the wrapper on the cigar-bunch, it will usually be found preferable, especially when wrapping cigars which have their greatest diameter near the centre and which taper towards both ends, to produce a relative movement between the support and the wrapping-mechanism which shall be the resultant of three movements—namely, the approaching movement hereinbefore referred to, a movement by which the wrapper is caused to advance along the cigar-bunch, hereinafter referred to as the "traversing" movement, and a movement by which the angle of presentation of the wrapper to the bunch is varied, hereinafter referred to as the "angular" movement. This resultant movement may be effected either by giving all the movements to the wrapper-support, or all the movements to the wrapping-mechanism, or one or more of the movements to one of these parts and the rest of the movements to the other part. The variation in the angle of presentation of the wrapper to the cigar-bunch is more particularly for the purpose of wrapping cigars having their greatest diameter in the middle of their length, as before stated. When, therefore, a cylindrical cigar is to be wrapped, this angular movement might be dispensed with. Furthermore, by giving a proper movement to that part which executes the approaching movement, the necessity for a distinct traversing movement may also be avoided. To produce the best results it is also desirable to draw the wrapper from the wrapper-support under considerable tension, which may best be effected by causing the holding-means by which the wrapper is secured to the support to remain in operation during the wrapping-operation. It is one of the objects of this invention to produce a cigar-machine in which the parts are so constructed that a relative approaching movement may be effected between the wrapper-support and the wrapping-mechanism, this approaching movement being preferably caused to continue during the wrapping-operation, and the wrapper-support preferably operating in a plane which does not intersect the wrapping-mechanism. A further object of the invention is to produce an improved cigar-machine in which a relative traversing movement, such as hereinbefore referred to, or a relative angular movement, is effected between the wrapper-support and the wrapping-mechanism, these movements, either one or both, being usually combined with the approaching movement before referred to, so that the wrapper is wrapped upon the cigar-bunch by a resultant movement due to a combination of two or more of these movements. A further object of the invention is to improve the wrapper-support of automatic cigar-machines by providing it with means, preferably suction, for retaining the wrapper, which means shall continue in operation during the wrapping-operation. A further object of the invention is to produce means by which the leading end of the wrapper, as the wrapper is held on the support, is positively inserted into the bite or grasp of the wrapping-mechanism. The invention further extends to improvements in the cutting-devices by which the wrapper is cut from the leaf of tobacco, improvements in the devices by which the wrapper is delivered to the wrapper-support, improvements in the bunch-feeding mechanism, improvements in the wrapping-mechanism, and to improvements in the mechanism by which the various parts of the machine are operated. In the drawings, several forms of machines are shown in order to illustrate the scope of the invention. Some of these machines employ a single wrapper-support; some of them employ a plurality of wrapper-supports; in some of them the wrapper is cut on an independent cutting-bed and delivered to the wrapper-support; and in some of them the wrapper is cut upon the support itself. It will be understood, however, that the machines shown are simply for the purpose of illustrating the general scope of the invention, and that the invention is not to be confined to these particular machines, as other machines may be devised which embody it.

[NOTE.—The number and length of the claims in this case preclude them from being printed, and the foregoing extract from the descriptive part of the specification is inserted instead.]

(Specification, £4 16s.; drawings, £25.)

No. 12704.—19th June, 1900.—JOB OSBORNE, of Doyleston, Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. An improvement in the method of sinking artesian wells.

Claim.—The improvement in the method of sinking artesian wells consisting in the arrangement and manner of operating the rope G^1 so as to be used for working either the "rods" or "monkey" at top of well, or for working the sand-pump, "drill," or "jars" down the well, instead of employing an additional rope specially for working the sand-pump, "drill," or "jars"; thus only two ropes (G^1 and B) are employed instead of three as heretofore, and thereby effecting a considerable saving of time and facilitating operations, substantially as described, and illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 3s. 6d.; drawings, 8s.)

No. 12768.—6th July, 1900.—VICTOR THOMAS, of 94, Avenue de la République, Paris, France, Engineer. Improvements in, and in the process of manufacturing, filaments for electric incandescence lamps.

Claims.—(1.) A filament for electric incandescence lamps constituted by carbon thoroughly mixed with rare earths, or salts of rare earths, essentially as described. (2.) The mixtures of carbon and rare earths, or salts of rare earths, made in the proportions above specified. (3.) Making compound filaments for electric incandescence lamps by thoroughly mixing with the cellulose or other material of the filament, and before the baking operation, rare earths, or salts of the same, either in a solid or in a pasty or dissolved condition, essentially as described.

(Specification, 1s. 9d.)

No. 12771.—7th July, 1900.—DANIEL CORLETT KEE, of Hilton, South Canterbury, New Zealand, Farmer. Improved kerosene-tin-bucket frame.

Claims.—(1.) The improved bucket-frame consisting of a hoop-iron strap bent to the diagonal vertical section of the tin which it receives, a cross-piece provided with brackets at its extremities for receiving corners of the tin, and a handle attached to the upper extremities of the strap, substantially as and for the purposes described and illustrated. (2.) The improved bucket-frame constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as specified and illustrated.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

No. 12772.—9th July, 1900.—GEORGE EDWIN WOODBURY, of 143, First Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, Machinery-manufacturer. Improvements in ore-concentrating machines.

Claims.—(1.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, the working-surface having fine grooves extending longitudinally and in the same general direction as the shaking motion, having grooves in the portion of the surface at and near the head or discharge end of less depth than those in the other portion, and having standing strips dividing it from the feeding-in end towards the discharge into several longitudinal channels or sections open upon or terminating at that portion where the depth of the grooves is reduced, substantially as described and explained. (2.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, a working-surface composed of grooves of varying depths, and dividing-strips, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings. (3.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, a working-surface composed of grooves and dividing-strips forming channels of varying lengths, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 4A and 7 of the drawings. (4.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, a working-surface composed of plain and grooved portions and dividing-strips, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 5A and 8 of the drawings. (5.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, a working-surface composed of grooves of varying depths and dividing-strips of varying height, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 6A and 9 of the drawings. (6.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, the combination with a table (such as those set out in the preceding claiming clauses hereof) inclined transversely to the direction of motion of devices for imparting a longitudinal shaking motion to such table, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (7.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, the combination with a longitudinally shaking table (such as those set out in the preceding claiming clauses hereof) of devices for distributing pulp and water on the higher side and divided portion of the surface, and devices for distributing water diagonally over the grooved section of the surface, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (8.) In shaking-table ore-concentrators, the combination with a longitudinally shaking table (such as those set out in the preceding claiming clauses hereof) of yielding supports, a stationary bed-frame to which said supports are secured, and devices adapted by adjustment to raise or lower either yielding support or either side, and thereby vary the inclination of said table, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings. (9.) The combination and arrangement of mechanical parts all together forming an improved shaking-table ore-concentrator, substantially as described and explained, and as illustrated in the drawings.

(Specification, 13s. 6d.; drawings, £1 1s.)

No. 12775.—7th July, 1900.—FREDERICK CHARLES GRIFFITHS, of New Plymouth, New Zealand, Plumber. An improvement in chimney-tops.

Claims.—(1.) In a chimney-top, a double cone suspended above the mouth of the chimney inside the outer sleeve. (2.) In a chimney-top, a double cone suspended above the mouth of the chimney by means of a screwed rod at its apex adjustably secured by means of lock-nuts to an iron bar rigidly fixed across the top of the outer sleeve of the said chimney, substantially as shown and described.

(Specification, 1s. 6d.; drawings, 3s.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

An asterisk (*) denotes the complete specification of an invention for which a provisional specification has been already lodged.

NOTE.—The cost of transcribing the specification, and an estimate of the amount required for copying the drawings, have been inserted after the notice of each application. An order for a copy or copies should be accompanied by a post-office order or postal note for the cost of copying.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Provisional Specifications.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 17th July, 1900.

APPLICATIONS for Letters Patent, with provisional specifications, have been accepted as under:—

No. 12739.—27th June, 1900.—JAMES SAMPSON NEAVE, Solicitor, ALFRED LATHAM, Builder, WILLIAM TREMBATH, Livery-stable Keeper, and MALACHI HANLEY, Hotelkeeper, all of Gore, Otago, New Zealand. Improvements in gold-saving appliances.

No. 12747.—28th June, 1900.—GEORGE LEECH, of Bridge Street, Nelson, New Zealand, Wheelwright. Combined rocker and concentrator for saving gold.

No. 12749.—28th June, 1900.—CHARLES ALFRED BEAL, of North-east Valley, Dunedin, New Zealand, Labourer, and JOHN EUSTACE, of Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand, Tinsmith. An improved sanitary refuse-bin.

No. 12750.—2nd July, 1900.—FREDERICK LEE WILDBORE, of Taonui, Feilding, New Zealand, Carpenter. A device for locking bicycles.

No. 12751.—29th June, 1900.—GEORGE CLAYDON, of Waltham, Christchurch, New Zealand, Engineer. Improved method of and means for applying a forced draught to furnaces.

No. 12755.—3rd July, 1900.—ROBERT GARNHAM, of Wellington, New Zealand, Painter. Improvements in or relating to valves for water-cisterns.

No. 12756.—3rd July, 1900.—WILLIAM TAYLOR, Miner, and ANGELO PASCO, Rabbit-buyer, both of Invercargill, New Zealand. Improvements in rabbit-trap fasteners.

No. 12758.—3rd July, 1900.—ROBERT DARE WILSON, of Morten's Buildings, Christchurch, New Zealand, Tobacconist. Improved fowl-feeder.

No. 12759.—2nd July, 1900.—RUBENS ALONZO CROFTS KERRY, of Pleasant Street, Onehunga, New Zealand, Mining Agent. An improved clothes-washer.

No. 12764.—2nd July, 1900.—JULIUS DECIMUS TRIPE, of Wanganui, New Zealand, Surgeon. Improvements in apparatus for securing window-sashes, casements, or for other similar purposes.

No. 12765.—6th July, 1900.—FREDERICK WILLIAM CULLIMORE, of the Albert Hotel, Willis Street, Wellington, New Zealand, Billiard-marker. Improvements in flat-irons for billiard-tables.

No. 12767.—7th July, 1900.—ISAAC HARRISON, of Wellington, New Zealand, Condiment-manufacturer. An improved apparatus for affixing labels upon bottles and the like.

No. 12770.—7th July, 1900.—JAMES W. ROBERTSON, of Cromwell, New Zealand, Miner. An improved oscillating pump.

No. 12773.—10th July, 1900.—JOHN EDWARD EVANS, of Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvements in leggings.

No. 12776.—11th July, 1900.—ALFRED JOHN KNOCKS, of Otaki, New Zealand, Licensed Native Interpreter. An improved medicine for horses and cattle.

No. 12778.—12th July, 1900.—GEORGE ARNOLD POOLE TOWNSEND, of Masterton, New Zealand, Saddler. Improvement in leggings.

No. 12784.—9th July, 1900.—FRANCIS HUGH TUCKER, of Yarrow Street, Invercargill, New Zealand, Clerk. Improvements in brushes for wetting the surfaces of paper and the like.

No. 12785.—11th July, 1900.—WILLIAM EDWARD PERRY, of Revell Street, Hokitika, New Zealand, Merchant. A galloping rocking-horse.

No. 12786.—11th July, 1900.—JOHN FERGUSON, of 70, Grey Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Assayer. An improved sanitary washing-fluid.

No. 12789.—16th July, 1900.—EDWARD WATERS, Jun., a member of the firm of Edward Waters and Son, of 131, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent (nominee of Antonin Germot, of 18, Rue Mogador, Paris, France, Engineer). A general process for treatment of sulphides.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

NOTE.—Provisional specifications cannot be inspected, or their contents made known by this office in any way, until the complete specifications in connection therewith have been accepted.

The date of acceptance of each application is given after the number.

Letters Patent sealed.

LIST of Letters Patent sealed from the 5th July, 1900, to the 17th July, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 11427.—W. Angus, hydraulic ram.
No. 11444.—W. Halstead, window and sashes.
No. 11447.—E. Smethurst, securing wires in fencing standards.
No. 11448.—E. Hayhurst, conveyance.
No. 11565.—W. I. Davis, dredge.
No. 11639.—H. Schneider, corset.
No. 11727.—M. Ramson, horse-cover.
No. 11742.—W. Dabb, mop.
No. 11745.—J. and A. Brown, saucepan.
No. 11804.—D. Miller, ventilator.

No. 11819.—L. A. M. McKail, sash-fastener.
No. 11966.—W. E. Ramsay, sash-weight.
No. 11997.—A. Sinclair, cask-stave-jointing machine.
No. 12200.—J. Thomas, cycle-saddle clip.
No. 12202.—E. Roberts, dredge elevator.
No. 12280.—Universal Fuel Company, coke-making process. (J. Hemingway.)
No. 12298.—P. Rabbidge, telephone switching-appliance.
No. 12385.—G. R. Robertson, hoop-iron fastening.
No. 12390.—D. Lichtenberg-Madsen, reproducing stamps in celluloid.
No. 12401.—J. Coates, gas and air measurer and mixer. (G. R. Cottrell.)
No. 12456.—H. J. Kimman, riveting-apparatus.
No. 12465.—D. Nable, tramway-rail cleaner.
No. 12466.—A. D. Graham, sheep-shears sharpener. (J. C. Barnes.)
No. 12468.—H. A. Buck, rotary engine.
No. 12490.—M. Koeck, woven fabric.
No. 12491.—T. E. Lane, G. T. Temple, and J. McRae, bottle.
No. 12536.—W. Besley, horse-cover.
No. 12539.—I. Wheeldon, rifle.
No. 12550.—Moore Electrical Company, vacuum-tube lighting. (D. M. Moore.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent on which Fees have been paid.

[NOTE.—The dates are those of the payments.]

SECOND-TERM FEES.

NO. 8467.—J. P. Richardson, turnip-seed drill (P. Genn). 6th July, 1900.
No. 8478.—J. Brown, spiral-spring attachment. 5th July, 1900.
No. 8655.—A. G. Parry, anatomical-figure support. 16th July, 1900.
No. 8747.—L. Bollée, self-propelled vehicle. 5th July, 1900.

THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6286.—E. R. Atkin, buggy-seat. 2nd July, 1900.
No. 6329.—R. McCully, crushing-machine. 5th July, 1900.
No. 7000.—C. C. Worthington, expansion engine. 12th July, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Letters Patent registered.

[NOTE.—The name of the patentee is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]

NO. 6244.—Felten and Guilleaume, Carlswerk Actien-Gesellschaft, a company limited by shares, duly constituted and registered, and having its principal place of business at Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, cable-manufacturers, electric cable. [T. Guilleaume.] 13th July, 1900.
No. 7893.—Felten and Guilleaume, Carlswerk Actien-Gesellschaft, a company limited by shares, duly constituted and registered, and having its principal place of business at Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, cable-manufacturers, insulating electric conductors. [T. Guilleaume.] 13th July, 1900.
No. 8089.—Felten and Guilleaume, Carlswerk Actien-Gesellschaft, a company limited by shares, duly constituted and registered, and having its principal place of business at Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, cable-manufacturers, insulating electric conductors. [T. Guilleaume.] 13th July, 1900.
No. 10084.—The Halligan Lithographic Machine Syndicate, Limited, of 15, Coleman Street, London, England, lithographic machine. [J. C. Halligan and J. Ferguson.] 13th July, 1900.
No. 11815.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, whose registered office is at 42, Drury Lane, London, W.C., England, type casting and composing machine. [Lanston Monotype Machine Company—J. S. Bancroft.] 13th July, 1900.
No. 11816.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited, whose registered office is at 42, Drury Lane, London, W.C., England, machine for preparing record-strips for type-forming machine. [Lanston Monotype Machine Company—J. S. Bancroft and W. H. Wood.] 13th July, 1900.
No. 12001.—The International Pneumatic Tool Company, Limited, of Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, England, and Railway-signal Works, Chippenham, Wilts, England, Manufacturers, pneumatic drill. [W. E. Hughes—H. J. Kimman and E. N. Hurley.] 17th July, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Request for Correction of Clerical Error.

NO. 11855.—W. Burrell and J. W. Story, rabbit-crate (advertised in Supplement to *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 50, of the 7th June, 1900).—To alter title from "An improved rabbit-export crate, and mode of packing same," to "An improved export crate for rabbits, and mode of packing same."

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent abandoned.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which provisional specifications only have been lodged) abandoned from the 5th July, 1900, to the 17th July, 1900, inclusive:—
No. 11961.—J. W. Fowler, securing propeller to shaft.
No. 11963.—W. T. Bowater, supplying water to cow-bails.
No. 11964.—W. T. Bowater, milk strainer and conveyer.
No. 11965.—J. Buckman, flax-stripper.
No. 11967.—J. Rapson, wire-strainer.
No. 11969.—W. Nelson, cooling air.
No. 11972.—E. G. Rawnsley, manure-and-seed sower.
No. 11975.—F. C. Taylor, colour-printing.
No. 11976.—T. Shale, dredge.
No. 11978.—C. Stahlecker, recording-attachment for clock.
No. 11983.—H. S. Mozart, kerosene-pump.
No. 11984.—G. S. Potter, manufacturing cement. (C. J. Potter.)
No. 11985.—E. Nable, garment-pocket.
No. 11990.—J. Krause, wire coiler and uncoiler.
No. 11991.—P. M. Dewar, rotary engine.
No. 11994.—J. C. Duigan, milking-appliance.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Letters Patent lapsed.

LIST of applications for Letters Patent (with which complete specifications have been lodged) lapsed from the 5th July, 1900, to the 17th July, 1900, inclusive:—
No. 11290.—M. A. Cockerell, washing-fluid.
No. 11291.—D. Grant and A. Macpherson, closet-seat cover.
No. 11297.—E. L. Lees, window-fastener.
No. 11315.—F. V. Raymond, envelope.
No. 11317.—E. and L. Schmoll, boot or shoe.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Letters Patent void.

LIST of Letters Patent void through non-payment of fees from the 5th July, 1900, to the 17th July, 1900, inclusive:—

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF SECOND-TERM FEES.

No. 8385.—E. C. Johnston, colander.
No. 8386.—W. Broome, chilling meat.
No. 8387.—J. H. Jensen, harrow.
No. 8388.—G. Woolley, bicycle-rest.
No. 8389.—A. Barker, vapouriser for oil-engine.
No. 8391.—T. W. Hickson, handle and support for can.
No. 8392.—J. E. and W. J. Gee, floor-cleaner.
No. 8394.—P. Larsen, bottle-corking apparatus.
No. 8408.—F. R. Trevithick and E. H. Barber, cycle driving-gear.
No. 8410.—F. W. Noffke, axe.

THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF THIRD-TERM FEES.

No. 6121.—Massey-Harris Company, Limited, seed-sower. (L. M. Jones and J. Wedlake.)
No. 6125.—W. K. Birkinshaw, pick.
No. 6126.—B. C. Molloy, extracting gold.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Applications for Registration of Trade Marks.

Patent Office,
Wellington, 17th July, 1900.

APPLICATIONS for registration of the following trade marks have been received. Notice of opposition to the registration of any of these applications may be lodged at this office within two months of the date of this *Gazette*. Such notice must be in duplicate, and accompanied by a fee of £1.

No. of application: 3036.
Date: 12th May, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The applicants claim that the said trade mark has been used by them and their predecessors in business in respect of the articles mentioned since the year 1874.

NAME.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, AND CO., LIMITED, of 9, Upper Thames Street, London, England, and Beverley Road, Hull, Yorkshire, England, Paint, Colour, Oil, and Varnish Manufacturers.

No. of class: 1.
Description of goods: Artists' and painters' colours, pigments, paints, mineral dyes, and varnishes.

No. of application: 3079.
Date: 16th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The essential particulars of this trade mark are the device and the words "Southern Cross"; and any right to the exclusive use of the added words is disclaimed.

NAME.

THE NEW ZEALAND COAL AND OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, of Crawford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Oil, illuminating, heating, or lubricating.

No. of application: 3091.
Date: 16th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

GORGON.

NAME.

THE WHITECROSS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Warrington, England, Manufacturers.

No. of class: 5.
Description of goods: Fence and other wires and barbwire, galvanized and plain and varnished.

No. of application: 3088.
Date: 16th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The words

LORD "BOBS."

NAME.

HENRY EDWARD PARTRIDGE, of Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand, Tobacconist.

No. of class: 48.
Description of goods: Perfumed soaps, perfumery, and all toilet requisites.

No. of application: 3092.
Date: 16th July, 1900.

TRADE MARK.

The word

LUX.

NAME.

WILLIAM FRASER EDMOND, of Dunedin, New Zealand, Merchant.

No. of class: 47.
Description of goods: Lubricating-oil.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Trade Marks registered.

LIST of Trade Marks registered from the 5th July, 1900, to the 17th July, 1900, inclusive:—

No. 2369; 3011.—D. and T. Fowler, Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 26th April, 1900.)

No. 2370; 3010.—Neill and Co., Limited; Class 42. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 26th April, 1900.)

No. 2371; 3013.—S. J. Best and Co.; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 26th April, 1900.)

No. 2372; 2973.—American Steel Hoop Company; Class 5. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

No. 2373; 3007.—Emerson Drug Company; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 35, of the 26th April, 1900.)

No. 2374; 3014.—The Patent Borax Company, Limited; Class 1. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

No. 2375; 3015.—The Patent Borax Company, Limited; Class 2. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

No. 2376; 3016.—The Patent Borax Company, Limited; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

No. 2377; 3017.—The Patent Borax Company, Limited; Class 47. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

No. 2378; 3018.—The Patent Borax Company, Limited; Class 48. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

No. 2379; 3028.—J. W. Collins and S. Lambert; Class 3. (*Gazette* No. 41, of the 10th May, 1900.)

No. 2380; 2974.—E. H. Chainey; Class 45. (*Gazette* No. 29, of the 12th April, 1900.)

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

Subsequent Proprietors of Trade Marks registered.

[NOTE.—The name of the former proprietor is given in brackets; the date is that of registration.]

NO. 89/781.—Lever Brothers, Limited, of Balmain and Sydney, New South Wales, incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1899," of New South Wales. [B. Brooke and Co., Limited.] 13th July, 1900.

No. 548/431.—Edmund Osborne, of Foxton, Wellington, New Zealand, Storekeeper. [T. J. Mitchell.] 6th July, 1900.

F. WALDEGRAVE,
Registrar.

By Authority: JOHN MACKAY, Government Printer, Wellington.